

PUBLISHED DAILY AT 7 O'CLOCK A. M. BY

JOHN T. TOWERS.

Office corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Tenth Street.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 day -	\$0 50	1 square 1 month -	\$3 50
1 do 2 days -	62	1 do 2 months -	5 00
1 do 3 do -	75	1 do 3 do -	7 00
1 do 1 week -	1 25	1 do 6 do -	12 00
1 do 2 weeks -	2 25	1 do 1 year -	24 00

Business cards \$5 per annum.

Longer advertisements at equally favorable rates.

Ten lines or less to make a square.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The STANDARD will be delivered to subscribers in the District at ten cents per week, payable to the carriers; or, when preferable, they can pay at the office for a longer period. Subscribers will be furnished, by mail, ten weeks for ONE DOLLAR; and in no case will the paper be continued beyond the time paid for. Single copies two cents.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned, believing that a cheap daily Whig newspaper at the seat of Government would prove a valuable auxiliary to the Whig cause during the approaching Presidential contest, will publish, on the first Monday in November next, a thorough and decided Whig paper, entitled,

THE WHIG STANDARD,

- devoted to the principles and policy of that party, as laid down in the following declarations by HENRY CLAY:
1. "A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation;
 2. "An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American Industry;
 3. "Just restraints on the Executive Power, embracing further restrictions on the exercise of the Veto;
 4. "A faithful administration of the Public Domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among the States;
 5. "An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections;
 6. "An amendment of the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term."

To this announcement we believe every true and ardent Whig will favorably respond. The hearts of the Whig army, whose ranks were unbroken, and whose banners floated unstricken during the campaign of '40, must, everywhere, swell with glorious pride at the memory of the past, and their hopes encouraged by their joyous anticipations of the future. It is true a nightmare of treachery now rests upon the energies of the party; but shall we not arouse to the importance of the political conflict which is about to ensue? There are at this time few opposition papers at the Seat of Government, each, in its way, endeavoring to sap the foundations of the Whig party, and blasting the prosperity of the country by the measures they propose. Shall we not rally against the foes excited by these emissaries, whose corrupt and atrocious motives are manifest by their early wrangling for spoils which they never can win? We know the response of millions of freemen will be "AY, RALLY!" Already the "hum of either army stifles sounds;" already the general furnishing of arms "gives dreadful note of preparation;" then let ours be a bright and death-dealing sword in the conflict. Let us rally under a leader upon whose standard is inscribed "Liberty, Order, the Constitution;" whose great political and personal virtues endear him to every generous heart, and whose patriotism has never been excelled—let us rally for HENRY CLAY, the Statesman and Sage, the friend of the workingman, the idol of his country, which, for forty years, next to his God, has had his chief care.

In addition to the thorough Whig course which this paper will pursue, its readers will be furnished with the earliest local intelligence of the city and District, and the general news of the day. The daily hour of publication will be 6 o'clock in the morning; and during the session of Congress a synopsis of its proceedings will be given up to adjournment, by able reporters; enabling us thus to transmit abroad, through its columns, whatever of interest may transpire, at the earliest hour.

THE WHIG STANDARD will be published, daily, at 10 cents per week, payable to the carriers. The paper will be mailed to subscribers out of the District, at \$5 per annum, payable invariably in advance, or for a shorter period at the above rate.

As soon as the Presidential campaign shall be fairly opened, a weekly paper, at one dollar for the campaign, will be published for country circulation.

P. S. All communications by mail must be post paid, or they will remain in the post office.

JOHN T. TOWERS.

EDWARD WARNER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE NO. 33, EAST WING CITY HALL.

nov 10

CHARLES S. WALLACH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,

NO. 6, WEST WING, CITY HALL.

nov 6-ly

T. S. DONOHO,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE CITY HALL, EAST WING, No. 31.

nov 6

JAMES J. DICKINS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, the several courts of the District of Columbia, prosecutes claims before Congress, and the several Departments of the General Government; and in general does all business requiring an Agent or Attorney. Office No. 4, west wing of the City Hall. nov 27-ly

ROBERT P. ANDERSON, Bookbinder and Paper Ruler, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 11th Street. Binding and Machine Ruling, of any kind or pattern, neatly and promptly executed, and on as good terms as any other establishment in the District. nov 6

THE undersigned respectfully inform merchants and the citizens of the District generally, that they have established an office in Washington city for the receiving and forwarding East, West, and South of valuable Packages, Parcels, Samples, Bundles, &c.; which they are fully prepared to transport by mail speed.

As they are the only persons who have a contract with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for that purpose, they are enabled to receive and forward goods, &c. in advance of any other line.

Merchants and others who wish to avail themselves of our line, and who order goods, &c. from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, will find it to their advantage to direct in care of the following:

Per Adams & Co's Express from Boston and New York.

Per Shoemaker & Sanford's Express from Philadelphia.

Per Rogers & Co's Express from Baltimore.

We receive Packages, Parcels, &c., for the East, West, and South at all hours during the day, and deliver them to the consignee soon as received. We will also receive and forward from Baltimore and Washington goods and articles of every description, by the first regular trains.

ROGERS & CO.

Office at Brooke's Periodical Depot, adjoining Beers'

Temperance Hotel, Penn. av., Washington city.

Office adjoining Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, Pratt street, Baltimore.

nov 7-1m

FANCY NOTE PAPERS, ENVELOPES, &c.

&c.—A splendid assortment of note papers, plain, gilt embossed, and lace bordered; do. do. envelopes of numerous sizes and patterns; pearl and ivory carved folders of richest patterns; seals of pearl, ivory, and glass, plain and with mottoes of best impressions; ladies' work boxes; fancy sealing wax; motto wafers in boxes; assorted mottoes; and cases of carved ivory and pearl, of the richest style of patterns; cards for baskets; perforated and Bristol boards, and plain and embossed visiting cards; for sale by

WM. F. BAYLY,

Agent for Herrick & Hunt,

nov 6-6m Penn. av. between 11th and 12th st

RULED CAP AND LETTER FOR \$1 50 PER

REAM.—For sale, ruled cap and letter paper at \$1 50 per ream; cheap blank and memorandum books; Russia quills; copy books; and cheap school stationery; for sale by

WM. F. BAYLY,

Agent for Herrick & Hunt,

nov 6-6m Penn. av. between 11th and 12th st

THE GOVERNMENTAL REGISTER, AND

WASHINGTON DIRECTORY, by A. REINZEL.

This compilation contains every thing of essential utility that is comprehended in the "Blue Book" including the names of all householders in the city of Washington, and an original Official Directory, &c.

The trade abroad, or others, may be supplied by communicating with the compiler, or Jno. T. Towers, publisher, at the office of the Whig Standard. nov 6-4f

THE WONDERFUL CURES

Per-
formed
by Dr.
SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup
of Wild Cherry, in
Pulmonary CONSUMPTION, have excited the astonishment of all who have witnessed its marvellous effects; there is no account of a medicine, from the earliest ages furnishing a parallel; the almost miraculous cures effected by this extraordinary medicine, are unprecedented. One among the many certificates may be seen below.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15, 1840.

Dr. SWAYNE—Dear Sir:

PERMIT me to take the liberty of writing to you at this time to express my approbation, and to recommend to the attention of heads of families and others your invaluable medicine—the Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry Bark. In my travels of late, I have seen, in a great many instances, the wonderful effects of your medicine in relieving children of very obstinate complaints, such as Coughing, Wheezing, Choking of Phlegm, Asthmatic attacks, &c., &c. I should not have written this letter, however, at present, although I have felt it my duty to add my testimony to it for some time, had it not been for a late instance where the medicine above alluded to was instrumental in restoring to perfect health an "only child," whose case was almost hopeless, in a family of my acquaintance. "I thank Heaven," said the doating mother, "my child is saved from the jaws of death!" and I now say and believe that, beyond all doubt, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is the most valuable medicine in this or any other country. I am certain I have witnessed more than one hundred cases where it has been attended with complete success. I am using it myself in an obstinate attack of Bronchitis, in which it proved effectual in an exceedingly short time, considering the severity of the case. I can recommend it in the fullest confidence of its superior virtues; I would advise that no family should be without it; it is very pleasant and always beneficial—worth double, and often ten times its price. The public are assured there is no quackery about it.

R. JACKSON, D.D.

Formerly Pastor

of the First Presbyterian Church, N. Y. In districts where Calomel and Quinine have been too freely made use of in bilious complaints, &c., Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, will prevent their evil effects on the system, and act as a strengthening alternative and improve the bilious functions.

CAUTION.—All preparations from this valuable tree, except the original Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, are spurious and counterfeit. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office is now removed to N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. Sold by Wm. Stabler & Co., in Alexandria; G. M. Sothoron, in Georgetown; John Hann, Point of Rocks, Md.; the Rev. Isaac P. Cook, No. 52, Baltimore st., and J. W. & R. W. Davis, Baltimore, Md.; E. J. Stansbury, Annapolis, Md.; and by

nov 24-6m R. FARNHAM, Washington.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—S. HOLMES has now received his full supply of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a complete assortment. His stock of fresh teas, sugars, spices, fruits, coffee, butter, cheese, cranberries, apples, buckwheat, and family flour, mackerel, salmon, smoked and pickled, &c., &c., is worthy of attention, which he respectfully invites. Seventh street, nearly opposite the Patriotic Bank. dec 9

S. HOLMES, 7th street.

CHOICE LOT OF SWEETMEATS.—Peach, pine apple, citron, lime, preserves, raspberry jelly, and currant jelly, for sale by

S. HOLMES, 7th street.

FRESH LOBSTERS.—A small lot prepared for the table, for sale by

S. HOLMES, 7th street.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.—60 doz Appleby's fine cut tobacco

40 doz Pomeroy, Holmes, and Kingsland do

A great variety of plug

9,000 doz Havana segars, which will be sold at wholesale or retail, by

S. HOLMES, 7th street.

SOAP.—30 boxes chemical soap

6 boxes fancy, palm, and other kinds

Also, the bar soap in common use, for sale by

S. HOLMES, 7th street.

MACKEREL.—No. 1, 2, and 3, for sale at retail

or by the barrel, by

S. HOLMES, 7th street.

HONEY! HONEY!—The subscriber has just received by railroad and steamboat from New York—

15 choice Boxes of Honey in the comb

1 Barrel Cuba Honey

30 additional Boxes fine Cheese

And a good assortment of Door Mats, manufactured by the Shakers.

S. HOLMES, 7th street.

FRESH RICE, PEARL BARLEY, VERMICELLI, LA, RICE FLOUR, TAMARINDS, &c.—For sale by

S. HOLMES, 7th street.

STONE WARE.—Bath Brick, Paste and Liquid

Blacking. For sale by

S. HOLMES, 7th street.

HOARHOUD CANDY.—The subscriber has recently been appointed agent for the sale of

Pense's Hoarhound Candy. He could speak from personal knowledge of its beneficial effects in cases of severe cold, coughs, &c., but lest he may be deemed an interested witness, he advances the following, among numerous other testimonies, to the same import:

Hermitage, April 17, 1843.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge your kind favor of the 1st ultimo, by the hand of my friend, Mr. J. Armstrong, and with it your most esteemed present, a package of your Hoarhound Candy, for which I receive my sincere thanks. I can only add, that many thousands receive from its use as much benefit as I have done, then will its inventor go down to posterity as one of its benefactors.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your friend and obdt serv't,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Pease & Sons.

Washington, April 6, 1843.

The President desires me to return Messrs. Pease & Sons his acknowledgments and very sincere thanks for the box of Candy received at their hands. He has used it with much benefit to himself, as a remedy for cold and cough. I am, with very much respect,

JOHN TYLER, jr., Private Secretary.

Albany, May 18, 1842.

Gentlemen: You will pardon me for the delay in replying to your letter of the 14th ultimo, and acknowledging the receipt of a box of your Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy.

Allow me to thank you for this kind respect, and to express the hope that you will be liberally patronized in your efforts for the public. The article is got up in beautiful style, and is highly commended by those who have had occasion to use it.

Your obdt serv't,

Messrs. Pease & Sons. WM. C. BOUCK.

City Hall, New York, June 27, 1843.

Messrs: I have repeatedly used your Candy for coughs and colds, and always found relief, but official duties prevented me from writing to you before. But as I have lately been cured of the influenza, I cannot withhold from recommending the same to the public.

I am yours, truly,

ROBT. H. MORRIS.

Messrs. Pease & Sons, 45 Division street.

Lindenswald, Oct. 14, 1843.

Gentlemen: I have to thank you for the box of your, I doubt not, justly celebrated Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy, and also for the very obliging terms in which you have been pleased to present it.

I have not, I am happy to inform you, as yet had occasion to use it, but will do so when necessary, with a confidence in its efficacy which is well warranted by the experience of others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

After all, the best recommendation of it is a personal application which he invites those afflicted with coughs and all public speakers to make. He will keep a constant supply at his Family Grocery Store, on 7th street, nearly opposite the Patriotic Bank.

S. HOLMES.

PROUT AND MATHER'S PRINTING INK,

book and news, always on hand, and sold at their prices.

R. FARNHAM,

corner 11th st. and Penn. av.

nov 7

CAMPHINE OIL, GLASSES, AND WICKS.—

I have this day received a fresh supply of the above.

Z. D. GILMAN.

dec 6

POLITICAL.

REMARKS OF MR. ADAMS

ON

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 22, 1843.

The question being on the reference of the following resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts:

Resolved, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and hereby is, recommended to the consideration of Congress, to be acted on according to the fifth article. The third clause of the second section of the first article shall read in the words following: Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which are or may be included within this Union according to their respective number of free persons, including Indians not taxed. The actual enumeration shall be made within two years from the date of the adoption of this amendment, in the manner provided by the Constitution, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as the Congress shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolve, and the proposed amendment, to each of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the said resolve and amendment to the Executives of the United States and of the several States.

Mr. ADAMS was proceeding to make some remarks, when he was called to order; but was finally permitted to proceed, by order of the House.

Mr. ADAMS said that it had not been his intention, nor was it now his desire, to trespass on the time of the House, nor would this be a fit return for the courtesy just extended to him. A proposition had been made to refer the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, presented by him last evening, to the Committee on the Judiciary; to such a disposition of them he should very willingly submit; and there had been another to refer them to a select committee, to consist of one member from each State: nor had he any objections to that. He was willing they should go to any appropriate committee. And if the House should send them to a select committee, he was willing that the Speaker should omit his name, as being, under the circumstances, scarce likely to act with perfect impartiality upon the subject; and, besides, he had no desire whatever to act in any way on these resolutions.

But the debate which had occupied so much of the time of the House yesterday, had turned on a matter wholly different from these questions of reference. A gentleman from Virginia over the way, (Mr. Wise,) whom he did not now see in his place, had risen and called the attention of the House, and had particularly invited that of the Reporters especially to what he was about to say, which was, that he renounced, from this time forth, and for ever, the "war" which for seven or eight years past had been carried on in this House on the subject of abolition petitions, adding that he for one was heartily sick and tired of the manner in which it had for some time been carried on; whereupon another gentleman, from the very highest pitch of Southern chivalry, had instantly sprung to his feet and declared that, however weary or disgusted the gentleman from Virginia might be with the war and the way in which it had been managed, he was not; so far from it, that, on the contrary, he was ready at once, to rally all his forces and to make battle.

Now the first observation Mr. A. had to make on this state of things was, that he regretted exceedingly that this most martial, this most belligerent figure of speech should have been used by either of the gentlemen. The gentleman from Virginia, indeed, did say that this was not the place for such a species of warfare; which was perfectly true. This hall was not a fit place for battle of any kind: this was a place for deliberation—for the deliberations of friends, of brothers; all citizens alike of one great nation, met to consult on a common interest—and where all, as he hoped, had at heart a most passionate desire for the good of the country. All battle, all conflict and hostile opposition between different portions of our country represented in this hall, ought to cease. This, Mr. A. said, he always had hoped, and he did still hope, notwithstanding the martial attitude assumed by the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Holmes), and in part also by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise); although the latter gentleman had given notice that he would no longer hold the military post he had once occupied and commanded, but would take another position. Certainly the gentleman never did a wiser thing in his life, [a laugh] for the position was not tenable: the people of this Union never would support those who should attempt to hold it. The gentleman had therefore done wisely in giving in an unequivocal surrender. The position was no longer tenable: thank God Almighty! The position of Representatives attempting to dictate to their constituent sovereigns, and turning out of doors all petitions and petitioners whose prayers they did not think proper to grant, was a position not tenable, and they who attempted to hold it would not be sustained by the People of these United States. Mr. A. would take the liberty to remind his good friend from South Carolina (Mr. Holmes) of this, and to express his hope that that gentleman would strip off the

glittering armor, in which he had clad himself cap-a-pie; that he would throw aside his epaulets; and take off his sword—ay, though it might be as great as that of Durandana in ancient fable, or capable of even greater miracles than the far-famed weapon of Orlando, whether *Inamorato* or *Furioso*! [Much laughter.] The gentleman surely must agree, on a little reflection, with the opinion of his friend from Virginia (Mr. Wise), that this was not the place to brandish that sword. Mr. A. said this because these gentlemen, and others who had spoken on the subject after this most terrific threat to prostrate the Union, had all resolved themselves at last into the position that they would stand upon the Constitution, and by implication seemed to intimate that the abolition petitions (for neither of the gentlemen referred to all to the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, the reference of which was the question before the House) were violations of the Constitution—yes, that petitions were violations of the Constitution! for that was what it came to. The gentlemen, in the very midst of their military fury, all declared that they were most deeply, most devoutly, to the very bottom of their inmost souls, attached to the union of the States, and seemed to intimate that the Legislature of Massachusetts, (though they made no direct reference to the resolutions of that body,) and more especially the abolitionists who sent their petitions here, were not attached to the Union.

Sir, (said Mr. A.), I am not here to answer for the purposes or views of any abolition society, or of any individual abolitionist—though I am, in one sense, an abolitionist myself; in that sense in which Thomas Jefferson, in the seventy-seventh year of his life, deliberately committed to paper his opinion, which he addressed to all the slaveholders of the country, namely, that abolition must come; that the sooner it came the better; and, if not, that worse would ensue. Whoever will read his life and writings, as they have been published by his grandson, will find in one of the volumes of that publication this sentiment avowed, word for word, as I have stated it. "Fate," he adds, "has decreed the freedom of that people." "Fate has decreed"—I will change the word—the God of Nature has decreed the freedom of that people, and he will make them free in his own time—not, as I expect, in my day, but in some day hereafter. In that sense, then, that Thomas Jefferson was an abolitionist, and was so all his life, I am one. I hope with all my soul that the day will come when "slavery" shall be a word without a meaning in the English language and in all other languages—when there shall not be found a slave upon all the earth. This, in my judgment, will be the consummation of the Christian religion; that will be the long hoped-for day when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and when the all glorious promises and prophecies of the Old Testament, promises and predictions repeated and confirmed by Jesus Christ, shall receive their complete fulfillment. In that day I believe that man will be a nobler, a purer, a more elevated being by far than we see him now; when he will approach much nearer to the angels. In that sense I am an abolitionist: in the sense advocated and avowed by any abolition society that I am now acquainted with, I am not, and never have been. I believe, however, that in those societies, and in many of the anti-slavery associations of this day (and many of them have published most severe animadversions and denunciations directed against me,) there are men of as much intelligence, as much virtue, as high rectitude, and as ardent patriotism, as is possessed by man upon this floor: still, as to the measures they pursue and advocate, I think they are often and greatly mistaken. The tendency of their course is to retard the coming of that blessed day for which they all sigh. They no doubt think just the same thing of me as I think of them: I have had little intercourse with these societies generally, and I hold communion with very few of them. The opinions I hold, I hold from my God and from my own judgment, as well as from the language of the Declaration of Independence, which still, I believe, is permitted to hang in this hall, however any portion of it may, in practice, have been turned out of doors. But while saying this, I wish to make no unmeaning insignificant professions of attachment to the liberties of this country or to the Union of the States. I wish, indeed, that the Union may last forever; and, as an important means of securing that result, I wish for the abolition of slavery throughout the Union. I believe this to be indispensable to its preservation, and so I think it will turn out. But, then, I wish it to be effected peaceably and quietly, by the will of those who now hold the slaves in bondage: convinced as I believe they will be, that such an issue is as much their own interest as it possibly can be of those who shall be disentrained. I wish no interference whatever with the institutions of the South; I wish to have nothing to do with them. That is the prayer of many whose petitions are now before the Committee on the Judiciary. These petitions ask not that Congress should interfere with slavery as it exists in the States; but only that they may be liberated from all connection with it. They ask to be delivered from burdens that they feel to be too onerous upon them. For myself, I wish it to be clearly understood that I disclaim all purpose or desire to interfere with the institutions of the South. I claim to entertain as strong and ardent a desire for the continuance of this Union as any man in this House, or in this community; and such I believe to be the feeling of the great masses whom I represent, and the people of the State of Massachusetts who passed the resolutions I have had the honor to present.

The time has been when, for presenting here a petition asking Congress to take measures for a peaceable dissolution of the Union, I was